



Histologically Proven Bronchial Neuroendocrine Tumors in MEN1: A GTE 51-Case Cohort Study

Submitted by Beatrice Guillaumat on Tue, 05/28/2019 - 16:31

Titre	Histologically Proven Bronchial Neuroendocrine Tumors in MEN1: A GTE 51-Case Cohort Study
Type de publication	Article de revue
Auteur	Lecomte, Pierre [1], Biquet, Christine [2], Le Bras, Morgane [3], Tabarin, Antoine [4], Cardot-Bauters, Catherine [5], Borson-Chazot, Françoise [6], Lombard-Bohas, Catherine [7], Baudin, Eric [8], Delemer, Brigitte [9], Klein, Marc [10], Vergès, Bruno [11], Aparicio, Thomas [12], Cosson, Emmanuel [13], Beckers, Albert [14], Caron, Philippe [15], Chabre, Olivier [16], Chanson, Philippe [17], Du Boullay, Hélène [18], Guilhem, Isabelle [19], Niccoli, Patricia [20], Rohmer, Vincent [21], Guigay, J [22], Vulpoi, C [23], Scoazec, Jean-Yves [24], Goudet, Pierre [25], Rohmer, Vincent [21]
Editeur	Springer
Type	Article scientifique dans une revue à comité de lecture
Année	2018
Langue	Anglais
Date	Janvier 2018
Numéro	1
Pagination	143-152
Volume	42
Titre de la revue	World Journal of Surgery
ISSN	1432-2323
Mots-clés	Adult [26], Aged [27], Bronchial Neoplasms [28], Cause of Death [29], Cohort Studies [30], Female [31], Follow-Up Studies [32], Humans [33], Male [34], Middle Aged [35], Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 1 [36], Neuroendocrine Tumors [37], Survival Analysis [38]

Résumé en anglais	<p>OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the natural history of MEN1-related bronchial endocrine tumors (br-NETs) and to determine their histological characteristics, survival and causes of death. br-NETs frequency ranges from 3 to 13% and may reach 32% depending on the number of patients evaluated and on the criteria required for diagnosis.</p> <p>METHODS: The 1023-patient series of symptomatic MEN1 patients followed up in a median of 48.7 [35.5-59.6] years by the Groupe d'étude des Tumeurs Endocrines was analyzed using time-to-event techniques.</p> <p>RESULTS: br-NETs were found in 51 patients (4.8%, [95% CI 3.6-6.2%]) and were discovered by imaging in 86% of cases (CT scan, Octreoscan, Chest X-ray, MRI). Median age at diagnosis was 45 years [28-66]. Histological examination showed 27 (53%) typical carcinoids (TC), 16 (31%) atypical carcinoids (AC), 2 (4%) large cell neuroendocrine carcinomas (LCNEC), 3(6%) small cell neuroendocrine carcinomas (SCLC), 3(6%) TC associated with AC. Overall survival was not different from the rest of the cohort (HR 0.29, [95% CI 0.02-5.14]). AC tended to have a worse prognosis than TC (p = 0.08). Seven deaths were directly related to br-NETs (three AC, three SCLC and one LCNEC). Patients who underwent surgery survived longer (p = 10) and were metastasis free, while 8 of 14 non-operated patients were metastatic. There were no operative deaths.</p> <p>CONCLUSIONS: Around 5% of MEN1 patients develop br-NETs. br-NETs do not decrease overall survival in MEN1 patients, but poorly differentiated and aggressive br-NETs can cause death. br-NETs must be screened carefully. A biopsy is essential to operate on patients in time.</p>
URL de la notice	http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua19631 [39]
DOI	10.1007/s00268-017-4135-z [40]
Lien vers le document	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs00268-017-4135-z [41]
Titre abrégé	World J Surg
Identifiant (ID) PubMed	28785839 [42]

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